LIFE STORY OF JOHN G. CARLISLE

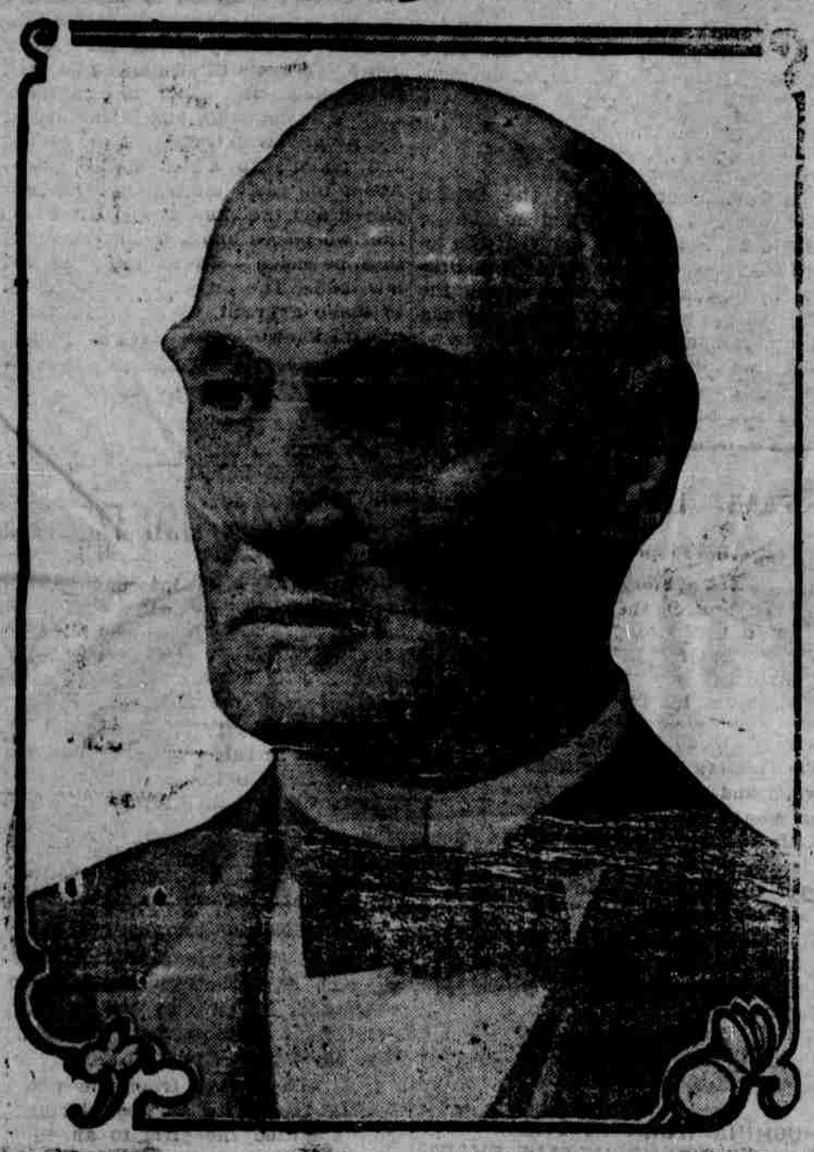
Kentuckian Who Ascended Ladder of Fame Step by Step.

STUDIOUS EVEN AS A BOY.

How Former Secretary of the Treasury Was Suddenly Cut Short in a Political Oration by His Mother—Ready Debater and Widely Informed.

John Griffin Carlisle, former secretary of the treasury under President Cleveland and one of the most interesting characters in American politics, who was recently taken as a private patient to a hospital in New York city, has had a most distinguished career.

He was born in Campbell county, Ky., on Sept. 5, 1835, and was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1858. He served several terms in the Kentucky lower house and also as state senator From 1871 to 1875 he was lieutenant governor of Kentucky, member of congress from 1877 to 1889 and from 1890 to 1893 United States senator. He was secretary of the treasury from 1893 to 1897 and has practiced law in New York city since his retirement from active participation in politics.



JOHN G. CARLISLE

Fond of Reading and Figuring.

As a boy Mr. Carlisle was studious. He was raised on a farm, with much of the ordinary labor of farm life thrown upon him, but for this he showed little aptitude. His mind turned rather to reading and figuring, and many a task was neglected to give play to the natural propensities of the young student. One day when he had been sent to plow his mother was attracted by loud talking and shouting, and she found the boy standing on a stump making a political oration to a fancied assemblage. The field was unplowed, and the horse stood hitched to a fence close by. His mother suddenly cut the oration short and asked how much of the plowing had been done. The boy answered that he guessed he hadn't done much, as the horse was tired.

John Carlisle had a common school education, but at fifteen he became a teacher as well as student, devoting the time not given to his class to study and reading. In this way he advanced rapidly and at seventeen he was principal of the school.

It was not long, however, before his ambition took another turn, and he studied law with J. W. Stevenson and W. B. Kinkhead and at twenty-three was admitted to the bar.

Beginning of His Political Career.

While yet a tall, attenuated lad of nineteen he was taken by Governor Stevenson on a political tour, and it frequently happened that the governor incapacitated himself by overeating, to which he was prone, and that young Carlisle had to speak for him. It is thus seen that the future senator began his political career very early, showing great precociousness even in the early maturing western country of over forty years ago.

Then came his steady advancement, not only in law, but in politics. He was a member of the state house of representatives for 1859-61; was nominated for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1864, but declined; was elected to the state senate in February, 1866, and re-elected in August, 1869; was a delegate at large from Kentucky to the national Democratic convention at New York in July, 1868; was elected lieutenant governor of Kentucky in 1871 and served until 1875; was alternate presidential elector for the state at large in 1876; was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first congresses; was elected speaker of the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth congresses and was elected to the United States senate in May, 1890, to fill the term of Senator Beck, who died.

Ready, Resourceful Debater.

Mr. Carlisle soon after his appearance in congress won a place for himself as a ready, resourceful debater and a man of wide information, especially on all questions of finance. He had courteous, dignified manners and admirable tact and discretion. He never attacked persons, but always principles. He never praised and never asked or expected it of another. Indeed, the only time he showed any feeling was under the fire of flattery, which invariably met with an involuntary frown. These characteristics set off and strengthened the strong nature and the strong principles of John G. Carlisle.

Exceedingly simple in his habits, undemonstrative, yet exquisitely sensitive and affectionate, Mr. Carlisle has been as imperturbable in victory as in defeat. Though a large reader when a young man, his great activity of late years made more than glancing through a book a matter of rare occasion. His habit has been to do much of his hard thinking while playing solitaire. He has also thought out many a speech while playing poker, notwithstanding the fact that his luck has been proverbially so bad that one of his friends called it the "senator's game of twos and threes."

JAMAICA'S MANY DISASTERS.

Island Greatly Damaged by Recent Storms and Floods.

Jamaica, "island of fountains," as its name signifies in the language of the natives, recently damaged to an enormous extent by storms and floods, has suffered many tribulations since it was first settled by the Spaniards in 1509. Port Royal, originally a town of great wealth and importance, was partly swallowed by an earthquake on June 7, 1692, twenty-seven years after the English invasion of the island. Hurricanes in 1712 and 1722 and a conflagration in 1815 completed the work of obliteration of that city.

Kingston, the capital, was visited by fire in 1782, which destroyed property to the value of $2,500,000. In 1843 another fire did damage to the extent of $15,000,000 in that city. In 1880 the island was again shaken by earthquake, and Kingston was damaged considerably. That same year a cyclone swept the eastern half of Jamaica and destroyed nearly all the wharfs in the harbor of Kingston. The storm lasted about five hours. More severe still was the hurricane of 1903, which almost destroyed Port Antonio and inflicted damage in various parts of the island to the extent of about $10,000,000. Thousands of houses in Kingston were damaged, the wharfs were battered, and several vessels were sunk.

Perhaps the greatest disaster in the history of the island occurred in January, 1907, when it was visited by an earthquake which almost entirely destroyed Kingston. More than a thousand lives were lost, and the destruction of property amounted to about $10,000,000.

CHOYNSKI'S NEW BOXING RULES.

Ex-Pugilist Suggests Improvement In Queensberry Rules.

FOR JEFFRIES-JOHNSON FIGHT

Thinks His Code Will Be Acceptable to Both Fighters—Many Followers of Pugilism Said to Consider Choynski's Substitution Worthy of Note.

Joe Choynski, one of the cleverest heavyweights in the ring a dozen years ago, says the proposed fight between Jim Jeffries and Jack Johnson should be governed by a set of revised rules, and he has taken the trouble to draw up a code which he thinks will be acceptable to both men. Choynski's rules follow:

1. To be a fair stand up boxing match in a twenty-four foot ring or as near that size as practicable.
2. No wrestling, hugging, heeling, butting or gouging allowed.
3. The rounds to be of three minutes duration and one minute between rounds.
4. If either man is knocked down he must get up unassisted inside of ten seconds, the other man meanwhile to move about ten feet away, so as to give the man who is down a chance to arise. When the fallen man is on his feet the round is to be resumed and continued until the three minutes have expired. If the man who has been knocked down fails to be on his feet inside of the ten seconds allowed the referee shall give his decision in favor of the other man.
5. A man hanging on the ropes in a helpless state with his toes off the ground shall be considered down.

Only Principals and Referee In Ring.

6. No seconds or any other persons except the principals and the referee shall be allowed in the ring during the rounds. Any second or other person entering the ring during the rounds shall be ejected, and the contest shall continue and no foul allowed on that account.
7. Should the contest be stopped by police interference the referee has full power to render a decision.
8. Five ounce special gloves, furnished by the club, to be used in all contests.
9. Should a glove burst or come off the referee shall order both men to their corners, where the glove or gloves must be fixed to the satisfaction of the referee. The time consumed in replacing the glove or gloves shall not be counted as part of the time of the round.
10. A man on one knee is considered down and if struck is entitled to the decision.
11. Only boxing shoes, regulation style, with either chamois, oilskin or rubber soles allowed.
12. Hitting in the breakaway is permitted.
13. When the referee orders the men to break they must obey instantly and release each other at once.
14. The official timekeeper of the club shall only time the rounds and the rests between rounds, and the referee shall be the only one to time and count on knockdowns in any manner deemed best by him.
15. If in the opinion of the referee the contestants are "faking" he may declare the bout "no contest," in which event the club need not pay the purse or any part of it.

Ruling of Fouls.

16. If a contestant commits a foul which in the opinion of the referee is unintentional and does not incapacitate his opponent from continuing he shall be warned, but if the foul incapacitates his opponent from continuing or in the opinion of the referee destroys his chances of winning he shall be disqualified.
17. If a man commits a deliberate foul he shall be immediately disqualified and shall receive no part of the purse.
18. If in the opinion of the referee a bout becomes dangerous to one of the contestants or an immediate knockout seems unavoidable he may stop the bout and render his decision.
19. If a second throws up the sponge when it is apparent to the referee that the principal can continue and have a chance of winning the contest shall not be stopped, but the second so offending shall be ejected from the building and not allowed to act as second at any future time before any club.
20. Any controversy arising between contestants through different interpretations of the foregoing rules by each or relative to points not covered by these rules shall be decided by the referee, and his decision shall be final and binding on both contestants as well as on their seconds and others connected with them in any capacity whatsoever.
21. Any principal, second or timekeeper who willfully violates any of these rules shall be debarred from acting in the capacity of principal, second or timekeeper in future.
22. The foregoing rules shall be considered part of the articles of agreement between the contestants, with each other and with the club before which they are to box.

In the Marquis of Queensberry code there are twelve rules. In Choynski's code rules 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 10 are practically taken from the Queensberry rules, though more clearly defined. Taken as a whole the Queensberry rules are out of date, and Choynski's substitution is worthy of note, according to many followers of pugilism. The National Sporting club of London has recently adopted new rules of its own framing and has passed the Queensberry code up for all time.

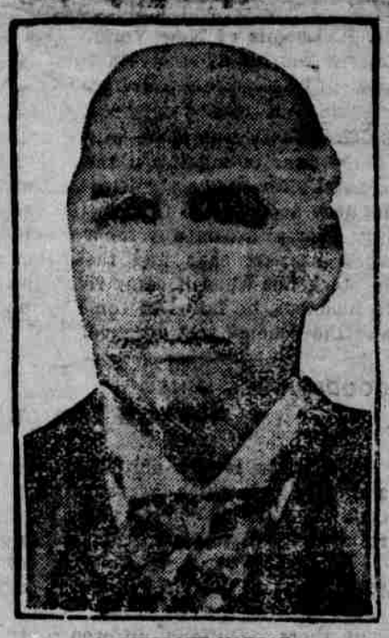
J. P. MORGAN'S NEAT ART DEAL.

How He Outwitted France In Buying Famous Tapestries.

OUTBID FRENCH GOVERNMENT

American Financier Calmly Said "Too Late" When France's Art Minister Tried to Purchase—Fabrics Bought For New York Metropolitan Museum.

How J. Pierpont Morgan, the banker, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York outgeneraled France in the recent purchase for $70,000 of three famous tapestries of the Charles VII. period was told the other day by Jacques Seligman, antiquarian and art connoisseur. The story of the deal illustrates not only the unique character of Mr. Morgan as a financier, but what an almost irresistible magnet American gold has become in drawing Europe's richest art treasures to America. Mr. Seligman's home is in Paris. He goes to New York city for short visits.



J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

"Art Center of the World."

"New York today is just beginning," he said, "what promises to be an art conquest of the old world. Your collectors of art objects are increasing so rapidly and are offering so much gold that the time will come when this city will be the art center of the world. It will swallow up nearly all the finest works of Europe that are not already locked up in the great civic museums.

"Already American wealth has proved such a powerful lure that such a time honored institution as the Louvre finds it extremely difficult to add really valuable art objects to its present collection. The Metropolitan museum's acquisition of three tapestries formerly owned by Sigismund Bordac is the most striking illustration of this westward drift of art.

"It happened this way. I speak frankly, for, although this is news to Americans, most of the facts are known to the art circles of Paris. After we had purchased these tapestries some of the patriotic people of France started an agitation to prevent their exportation to America. The tapestries were of the time of Charles VII., historical documents of rare value, because they illustrated with such undoubted accuracy the costumes and customs of that remote period.

Morgan Was Eager to Buy.

"A director of the Louvre accordingly called upon me and inquired the price. He asked if the Louvre might have an option on the tapestries until July 23, when it was hoped the minister of fine arts would give his sanction to the purchase. The option was granted, but meantime Mr. Morgan heard of the pending transaction. He also came to me and said:

"'If France decides not to buy those tapestries at that figure, I will.'

"The day before the expiration of the option we were asked by a Louvre director to extend it another week. He explained it was hoped that by that time the minister of fine arts would give his sanction. I replied:

"'Mr. Morgan has offered to buy the tapestries tomorrow if the Louvre does not take them.'

"The director was so persevering that I asked Mr. Morgan if he would stand aside, so France might have another chance. His answer was:

"'It is not the habit of the Metropolitan museum nor is it my habit to prevent such an institution as the Louvre from obtaining what it desires of the art works of its own country. I will most gladly consent to the extension of the Louvre's option.'

"At the end of another week the minister of fine arts still delayed his sanction. He contended the price was too high. Mr. Morgan bought the tapestries. Ten days later the Louvre directors made overtures to Mr. Morgan to buy back just one of the fabrics, which one Mr. Morgan himself might decide. Mr. Morgan said he was very sorry, but it was too late.

"Ninety per cent of all the works of art bought in Europe with American money comes to New York city. Americans are especially desirous of getting hold of the older things."

As the Parisian antiquarian talked he was frequently interrupted by cablegrams from representatives of his firm stationed in various art centers of Europe.

GROOMING TAFT'S TURKEY.

New England Farmer to Send President Fowl For Thanksgiving Feast.

The president of the United States is one of the few fortunate individuals in the country who need not bother about where the Thanksgiving menu is going to come from. It is sure to come. In fact, it comes in such great quantities and in such great variety that it would take a man of more than Mr. Taft's ample build and considerably more than his capacity for enjoying good things to eat to get through the menu his friends would provide.

There is a man up in New England who prides himself on raising turkeys. Some years ago he sent a monster bird to the White House for the president's dinner. The turkey had been fed up in great style. It had been the pride of the farm, and the neighborhood throughout that part of the country had watched the turkey grow into a proper state of perfection for the palate of the president of the United States. The turkey made a great hit at the White House, and since that day one prize bird and several others, just for good measure, have been sent down from the New England farm for the Thanksgiving dinner at the White House. Other turkeys, to be sure, have been laid before the presidents at this season, but none has seemed to compare with the New England fowl, and so each year the gift is repeated.

As for vegetables, they come by the barrel, and for this one day at least the housekeeper to the president need not give a single thought to the market house.

Thanksgiving at the White House, much the same as at Christmas, is a happy time indeed. For a family in which there are young people the great big colonial house offers the most entrancing opportunities for giving vent to the holiday spirit. Its great wide halls, immense guest chambers (which would make at least four good sized bedrooms if they were partitioned off as such), the high colonial fireplaces blazing with their sparkling logs and the big library—the White House living room—are ideal.—Isabel A. Joyce in November Norman E. Mack's National Monthly.

Lion Skin Coats the Latest.

As a natural result of the presence of a great hunter in Africa the lion skin coat has made its appearance. Few coats will be worn for the excellent reason that lions are scarce and imitation is impossible. The coats are for the automobile and come from London. The stitching is done with thread made from the lion's hair. The collar consists of the two fore paws ornamented with the animal's claws. The pockets and leather buttons also are trimmed with claws, and the tail hangs over the sleeve as an added trimming.

New Photographic Lens.

A recent British invention of interest to photographers is a lens by which a picture may be taken on all sides at once.